

THE IDENTITY OF *ODYNERUS SCUDDERI* CAMERON  
AND *O? BRADLEYI* CAMERON  
(HYMENOPTERA: VESPIDAE: EUMENINAE)\*

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Bohart (1965) treated the identity of 100 names of North American Eumeninae described by Peter Cameron from 1905 to 1912. This paper established the synonymy of all but four of these names, and so solved many problems in the nomenclature of nearctic Eumeninae. During a recent visit to the British Museum, I studied the type specimens of two of the unrecognized species, and in the present work establish their synonymy.

*Euodynerus scudderi* (Cameron, 1908) NEW COMBINATION

*Odynerus scudderi* Cameron, 1908: 196. ♀; locality not stated (British Museum).

*Odynerus discogaster* Bequaert, 1939: 65. ♀; "Mt. Diablo, Contra Costa Co., 1,500 to 2,000 ft., CALIFORNIA" (Museum of Comparative Zoology). NEW SYNONYMY.

Bohart (1965) stated in regard to this species: "Type location unknown; pseudotype ♀, Chimney Gulch, Colorado, BMNH #18.541, does not agree with original description." In fact, it agrees with the original description perfectly, and I regard it as the true type. It bears a handwritten label "Chimney Gulch Col. 6/17/98". The writing is identical to that on material of other Cameron species collected by Oslar and specifically referred to in the same paper. Cameron's description did omit various details which he commonly included in other descriptions, such as the coloration of the legs, and the label data. But the details which he did report match the specimen, and are sufficiently precise to dispell doubt. In particular, the features of the clypeus are convincing. Cameron stated (1908: p. 197): "Clypeus distinctly longer than wide; in its centre is a black mark extending from top to bottom, the top square, from there it becomes gradually widened to the middle, then gradually narrowed to near the apex, which extends in a clearly separated angle; the

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sides of the mark are irregular, the apex is transverse." This is distinctive, as coloration goes. Further, he mentioned (p. 196): a "mark over the antennae, broader than long, transverse above, gradually roundly narrowed below, ending there in a nipple-like point", which is also distinguishing. Finally, he also mentioned (p. 197): "The head, thorax and base of the abdomen are densely covered with long, fuscous black hair." This is a specific character of *Euodynerus discogaster* (Bequaert, 1939), which now becomes a junior synonym. I have compared the holotype of this latter species with the holotype of *Euodynerus scudderi*, and *scudderi* differs primarily by the absence of the discal spots on metasomal tergum II. Among the specimens of *discogaster* in the MCZ is a female labelled "Webster Colorado July" which also lacks these spots and confirms that *discogaster* is variable in this regard.

*Pterocheilus decorus* Cresson, 1879

*Pterochilus* [!] *decorus* Cresson, 1879: xvii. ♀♂ (Bohart, 1940, states that the female is the holotype); "Nevada" (Academy of Natural Sciences).

*Odynerus* ? *bradleyi* Cameron, 1909: 81. "♀" (= ♂); "Durango, Colorado" (British Museum). Senior secondary homonym in *Pterocheilus* of *Pterocheilus bradleyi* Bohart, 1950. NEW SYNONYMY

Bohart did not find the type of this species. I chanced upon a specimen labelled in Cameron's hand "*Odynerus* ? *bradleyi* Cam." It lacks a BM type number label, but was probably not assigned one because "type" was not written on the determination label, contrary to Cameron's usual practice. The specimen is labelled with a printed label reading "Oslar, Durango Col.;" beneath this is a handwritten label reading "Durango Col 5/29/99;" a label bearing the number "5197;" the printed label "P. Cameron Coll. 1914-110;" and the aforementioned determination label. The handwritten labels are in the same hand as other specimens stated to be from Oslar. The type has the head glued in place, the forelegs and propleura broken off, the midlegs (the left coxa remains), and the right hind tibia and tarsus also broken off. One of the fore coxae and femur, the right midleg and the right hind tibia and tarsus are glued to the first label. The specimen is otherwise intact, and is easily recognizable as a species of *Pterocheilus*. The specimen matches the (for Cameron) extended description quite well, both in coloration and structure.

Distinctive details are the distribution of rufous color on the metasoma, the (Cameron, 1909: p. 81) "Clypeus not much longer than wide, the top dilated broadly in the middle, the apex with a shallow incision," the "Antennae longish, stout, dilated towards the apex," the pronotal "keel," and the metasomal shape (I "cup-shaped," II "as wide as long and narrowed at the base;" actually it is one and one third times as wide as long). However, Cameron stated that the specimen is a female, but it is a male. The description of the antennal apex leaves no doubt that Cameron was dealing with a male and erred in stating the sex. He stated: "the apical joints marked with black at the apex, the last rounded above, flat below, roundly narrowed at the apex." This is a common feature of males in the subgenus *Megapterocheilus*, to which this species belongs. *Pterocheilus bradleyi* Cameron, 1909 is a junior subjective synonym of *Pterocheilus decorus* Cresson, 1879.

#### *Pterocheilus chesteri* NEW NAME

*Pterocheilus (Megapterocheilus) bradleyi* Bohart, 1950: 195. ♂; "Nogales, Arizona" (Cornell University). Junior secondary homonym in *Pterocheilus* of *Odynerus? bradleyi* Cameron, 1909

Unfortunately, the discovery of the identity of *O. bradleyi* Cameron creates a case of secondary homonymy in *Pterocheilus*. *P. bradleyi* Cameron, although a junior synonym, is an available name (Article 10(g) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature), and as such is a senior homonym of *P. bradleyi* Bohart, 1950. This latter species, described from Arizona in the same subgenus, must be rejected (Art. 59(a)), and replaced by a new name (Art. 60(c)), as it has no junior synonyms. I herewith propose the name *Pterocheilus chesteri* for *bradleyi* Bohart. The original name was proposed by Bohart as a patronym for J. Chester Bradley, and that intent is maintained by the replacement name.

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